

of Nebraska, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1817) making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the consideration of the bill, H.R. 1817, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, due to an unavoidable absence, I missed the following votes, and had I been present I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall vote 381, "aye"; rollcall vote 382, "aye"; rollcall 383, "aye"; and rollcall vote 384, "aye".

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. FAZIO of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask for this time in order to request of the majority leader information about next week's schedule.

I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARMEY], if he would be willing to inform the Members about what we have to look forward to.

Mr. ARMEY. I thank the gentleman from California for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the House will meet in pro forma session on Monday, June 19. There will be no recorded votes on Monday.

On Tuesday, the House will meet at 9 o'clock a.m. for morning hour and 10 o'clock a.m. for legislative business.

After 1-minute, we plan to take up the rule for H.R. 1854, the fiscal year 1996 legislative branch appropriations bill.

If a recorded vote is ordered on the rule, that vote will be postponed until later in the day.

□ 1415

After debate on the legislative branch rule we will take up House Resolution 168, legislation implementing Corrections Day procedures for the House. Upon completion of this legislation we will hold the recorded vote on the rule accompanying the legislative branch appropriations bill, if a vote was ordered. We then plan to finish H.R. 1817, the fiscal year 1996 military

construction appropriations bill and begin debate on the legislative branch appropriations bill. Members should be advised that recorded votes may come as early as 12 noon on Tuesday.

On Wednesday and Thursday the House will meet at 10 a.m. to consider two appropriations bills: H.R. 1868, the fiscal year 1996 foreign operations appropriations bill, subject to a rule; and the fiscal year 1996 energy and water appropriations bill, subject to a rule.

It is our hope to have Members on their way home to their families and their districts by no later than 6 p.m. on Thursday. There will be no recorded votes on Friday.

Mr. FAZIO of California. If the gentleman could help us on a matter relating to the Committee on Rules, I understand the Committee on Rules will be meeting on Monday to prepare to bring to the floor on Tuesday some of the rules that the gentleman has alluded to. I am wondering if we could determine what time the Committee on Rules will be meeting. I am one concerned. I will be flying back from California Fathers' Day, Sunday, and I have an interest in the legislative branch bill, of course, along with the gentleman from California [Mr. PACKARD].

Mr. ARMEY. If the gentleman will yield further, if I may make a comment, in the original schedule for the month, Monday was to have been a day on which we would have had votes. Because of so many considerations, we did manage to relieve all of the Members at large of votes on Monday, but the Committee on Rules must necessarily meet at 2 o'clock on Monday, and I appreciate that it is an inconvenience in the gentleman's personal life, but hopefully it will be helpful to the rest of the Members we were able to do that.

Mr. FAZIO of California. I am hopeful I will be able to get here by 3:30 or 4, the first plane out. Do you expect the Committee on Rules to have completed its work and filed its rules by 4 o'clock? I do not know what the urgency is, but I gather there is some. Is that right?

Mr. ARMEY. If the gentleman will yield further, the Committee on Rules hopes to file by 6 but they would expect to conclude testimony before the committee by about 4:30.

Mr. FAZIO of California. I may be able to get here just for the latter part of that testimony, and I appreciate my friend with his assistance from the standpoint of the staff of the committee.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FAZIO of California. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. I would hope the majority leader might be able to give us some indication whether the privileged resolution that was rumored to be taken up this afternoon concerning waivers of the number of committees that a Member is permitted to serve on

was going to be brought to the floor. We understand it is not being brought to the floor today. My question is: Do we anticipate a resolution will be brought up next week? If that is the case, can the leader assure us that we will have some opportunity to debate that issue? It is a major concern to many of us, the reforms of the House, as to how many committees a Member can serve on.

Mr. ARMEY. If the gentleman will yield further, we believe it is possible we may bring that up next week, and, of course, it is subject to an hour for debate in accordance with the rules of the House.

Mr. CARDIN. If the gentleman will continue to yield, I appreciate that. I would ask the leader if he would consider giving us some notice before that is brought to the floor and yield the customary time to the opponent of that type of a resolution in order that we can have a full debate on the floor of the House.

Mr. ARMEY. We will, of course, do our best to give you good notice, and we will, of course, examine the time constraints and certainly take your request under consideration.

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FAZIO of California. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. WARD. If I might ask the gentleman from Texas, in looking at next week's schedule, I wonder if you would expect to bring up the billionaire expatriate tax loophole bill.

Mr. ARMEY. I thank the gentleman for your inquiry.

No, I do not anticipate that coming up next week. I have not talked to the Committee on Ways and Means yet, and I do not have any time scheduled for that at this point.

Mr. WARD. Well, if I might ask further, do you think that you could give us notice? I have many constituents who are interested in this bill, many constituents of other Members who have inquired, and if I could ask and seek the leader's help in getting some advance notice so we may know when to anticipate that bill.

Mr. ARMEY. Again, if the gentleman would yield further, we would certainly give you as much advance notice as you may need. You may want to go to the Committee on Rules, any number of things. I have not begun consideration of that bill yet from the Committee on Ways and Means, but certainly will give you every bit of notice we can.

Mr. WARD. I thank the gentleman. Mr. FAZIO of California. Could the gentleman tell us when we would be completing our business on Tuesday and Wednesday?

Mr. ARMEY. Each night next week at this point we anticipate being able to be out of here by 6 or 6:30.

Mr. FAZIO of California. No evening next week would normally be expected to be here later?

Mr. ARMEY. If I may tell the gentleman, I have great expectations and

an enormous amount of optimism, but as you might guess, I can give no hard and fast guarantees. If I had a dinner date for Tuesday night at 6:30, I would feel very comfortable with it.

Mr. FAZIO of California. I appreciate the gentleman's optimism. Let us hope it becomes reality.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1995

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOLEY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct:

COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS
OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT,
Washington, DC, June 15, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that my Committee has been served with a subpoena issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I will make the determinations required by the Rule.

Sincerely,

NANCY L. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTING

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, let me cry out: "Shame on you the government of France. * * *

Mr. Speaker, 27 million people in the Pacific cry out: "Shame on you the government of France * * * for your arrogance to explode eight nuclear bombs in the South Pacific starting this September."

Mr. Speaker, the 178 countries who signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty cry out: "Shame on you France * * *"

Mr. Speaker, may I suggest to President Jacques Chirac, if he wants to develop France's nuclear bomb trigger device for computer simulation technology, then develop it on a computer—not in the South Pacific, not on people and not on mother Earth. Explode your eight nuclear bombs in Paris and along the rural and farm areas of France, and see if the citizens of France will support you.

Mr. Speaker, the Government of France currently has:

The world's third largest stockpile of nuclear bombs;

The fourth largest navy in the world; and

Twenty years of experience in conducting nuclear bomb explosions in the atmosphere and under water in the South Pacific. Mr. Speaker, let me tell you about the trigger device that the French Government wants to develop for its nuclear bomb explosions. The nuclear trigger is a nuclear bomb itself and is 100 times more powerful than the nuclear bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. If the nuclear bomb trigger is 100 times more powerful than what was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, can you imagine, Mr. Speaker, the nuclear explosion that will come after that? What madness, Mr. Speaker.

Why not drop your eight nuclear bombs under the Arc de Triomphe—a prided possession for the people of France, because, the island nations of the South Pacific are the prided possessions of the 27 million people who live, eat, drink, and swim in that part of the world.

I say to the military establishment of France and to the President of France—in the words of Bernard Clavel, the popular novelist, "You are the shame of France * * * you are the shame of France."

Mr. Speaker, I include the following newspaper articles for the RECORD:

[From the Samoa News, June 15, 1995]

SOUTH PACIFIC CONDEMNS DECISION TO RESUME NUCLEAR TESTING

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.—Countries of the South Pacific today sharply condemned France's decision to resume nuclear weapons testing in the region in September.

New Zealand Foreign Minister Don McKinnon bitterly accused French President Jacques Chirac of "Napoleonic-De Gaulle arrogance."

An angry Prime Minister Jim Bolger complained that France had directly insulted his country which sent troops to fight two world wars on French soil. "New Zealanders left the South Pacific to defend France and to help France reclaim its land," Bolger said in a vitriolic attack in Parliament. "Is that our thanks—the fingers sign because the French military want bigger playthings?"

Bolger said France and New Zealand had been "friends for generations and in one act today France decided to hell with the friendship." "It is not too late for France to reconsider its position. There is a great deal at stake," Bolger said. Both Australia and New

Zealand said they will downscale or freeze defense links with France in protest.

Japan's Foreign Minister Yohei Kono also criticized the French decision to resume testing, saying it violates the trust of the non-nuclear community. Kono expressed his disapproval in a telephone call to his French counterpart.

The Philippines and Indonesia joined other Asia-Pacific critics of France's decision.

[From the New York Times, June 15, 1995]

France Planning Nuclear Tests Despite Opposition, Chirac Says

(By Craig R. Whitney)

PARIS, June 13.—President Jacques Chirac of France, defying international opposition to resumption of French nuclear testing in the South Pacific, said tonight that France would resume underground weapons tests in September but would stop them once and for all by the end of May 1996.

Mr. Chirac's predecessor, François Mitterrand, declared a moratorium on nuclear tests in April 1992.

"Unfortunately, we stopped a little too early," Mr. Chirac said, on the eve of a trip to Washington and New York to confer with President Clinton and Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali of the United Nations.

In a news conference in Élysée Palace, Mr. Chirac described his decision as "irrevocable." He said the eight planned tests would have "no ecological consequences" and would complete a series, interrupted three years ago, intended to calibrate equipment that would allow computer simulations in future tests of the reliability of the French independent nuclear deterrent.

Mr. Chirac had been telegraphing his decision for some time, but it could influence the debate in the United States. Some military experts in Washington would like the Clinton Administration to make a few more tests before a permanent ban in a treaty that France, the United States and other countries have pledged to sign next year.

Adm. Jacques Lanxade, the French armed forces chief of staff, reported to Mr. Mitterrand a year ago that the military needed to make a few more tests to insure the reliability of France's nuclear deterrent, according to Defense Minister Charles Millon. But Mr. Mitterrand declined to lift the moratorium.

Mr. Chirac, a conservative who succeeded Mr. Mitterrand on May 7, denounced Mr. Mitterrand's action in 1992 as "a unilateral disarmament decision."

France's independent nuclear deterrent, largely submarine-based, has been the key-stone of its independent national defense strategy since the early 1960's, when Gen. Charles de Gaulle decided that dependence on the United States nuclear deterrent was unacceptable.

CONGRATULATING NAVAL ACADEMY CLASS OF 1995

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Naval Academy Board of Visitors and a Member of Congress who has three of the greatest Naval installations in the country in my congressional district—the Patuxent Naval Air Station, the Indian Head Naval Surface Warfare Center, and the Naval Research Laboratory—I was extremely honored to join this year's graduation exercises at the U.S. Naval Academy.